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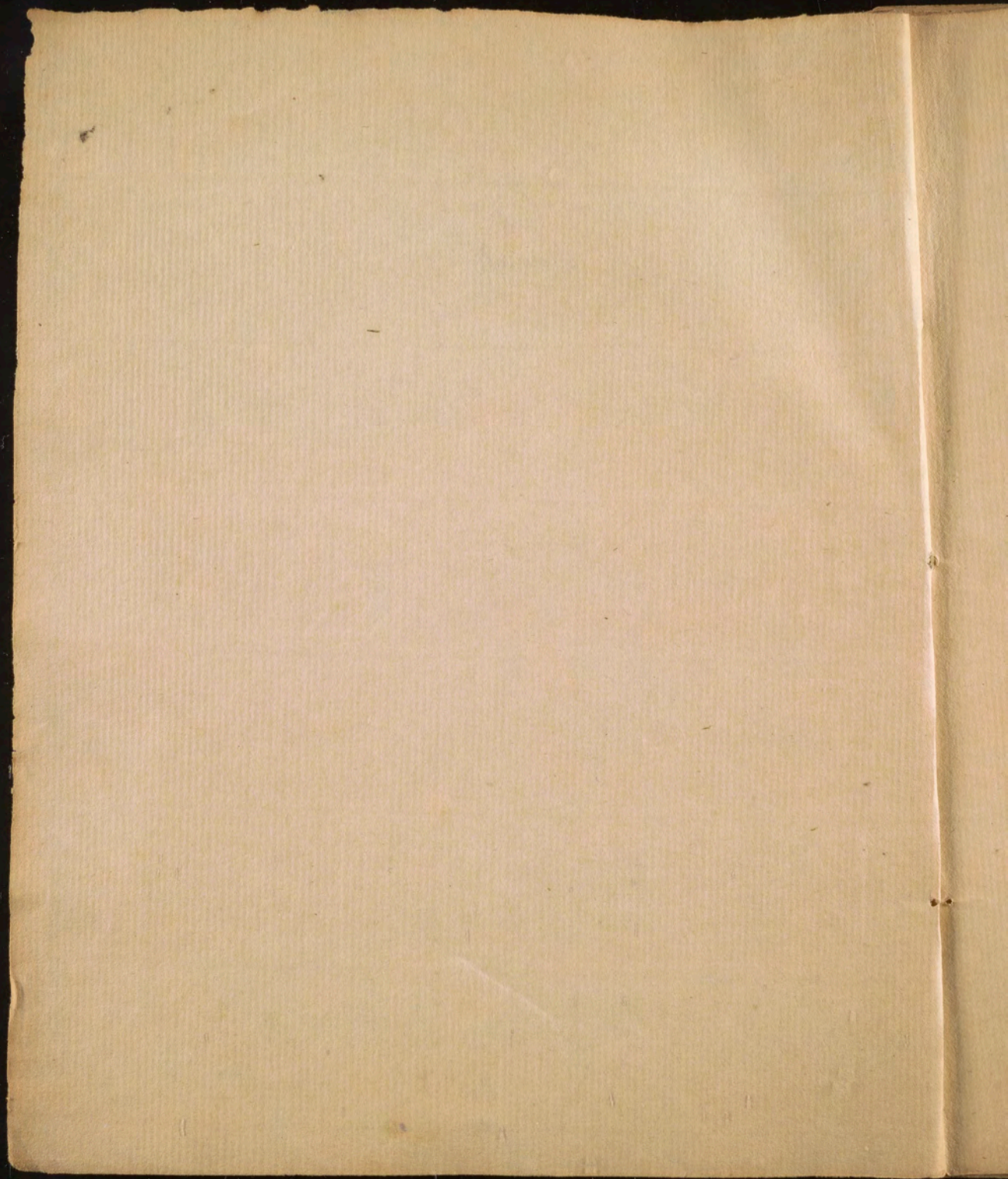
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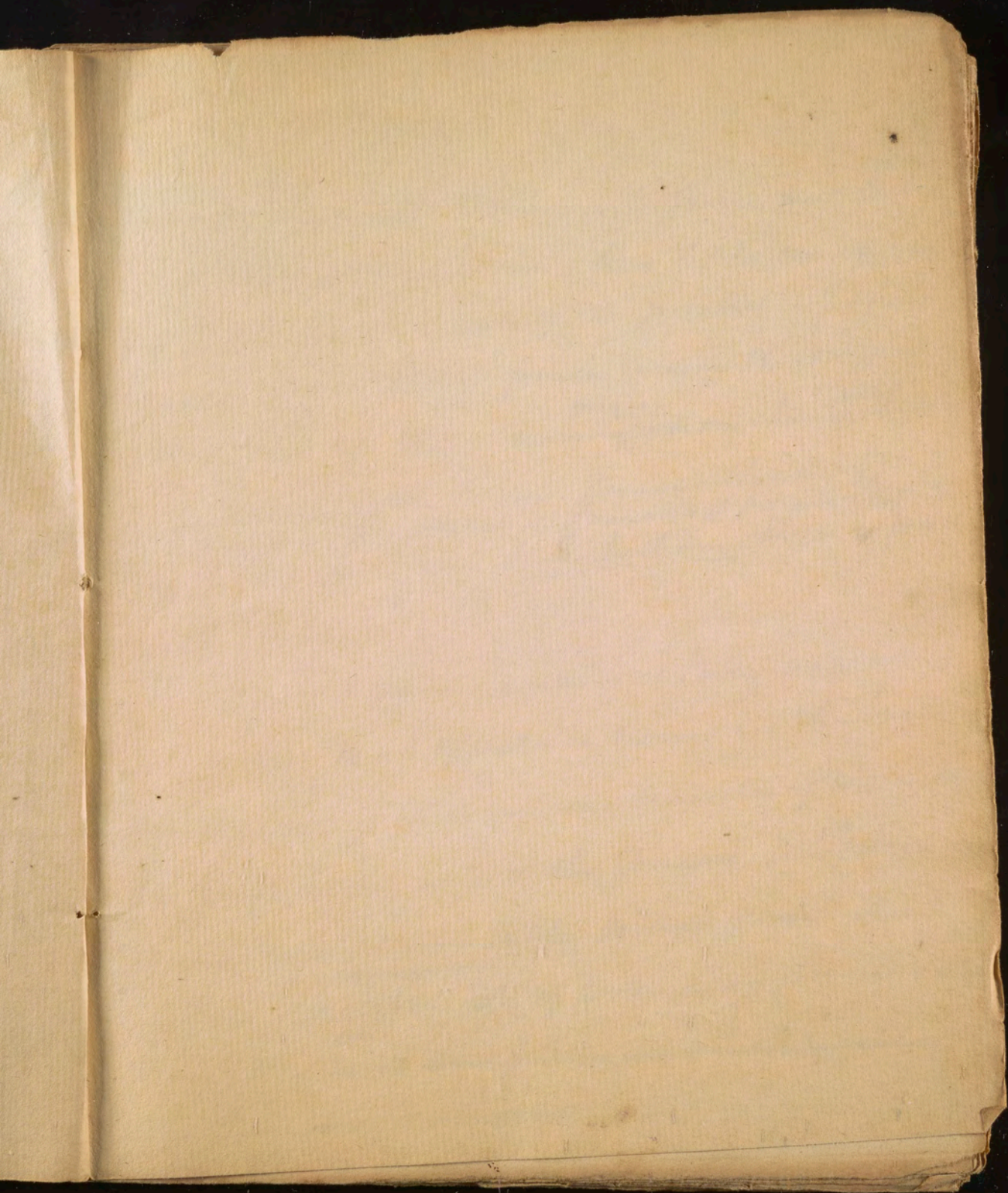
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Palsy.

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Palsy ¹

Palsy is a general term, and from not being ^{used} in a definite manner, has led to error in opinion and mischief in practice. I shall divide it into Palsy from causes that affect the nerves at their ^{origin} ~~terminations~~ in the brain, and palsy ~~that~~ from causes that affect the ^{nerves in the medulla spinalis & palsy that affect the} nerves in their distribution to every part of the body.

There are various grades of Palsy originating in causes that affect the nerves in the brain. An inability to move the muscles of the eyes, of the mouth, and of the tongue in speech or mastication is probably derived from that source. A total loss of voluntary power on one side, ^{partial or} ~~as of one limb on one side, and of another on the opposite side~~ is the ^{more} common.

~~There are sometimes involuntary~~

Causes that have been enumerated of
Apoplexy ~~these~~ one more may be
added, ^{of palsy,} and that is sleeping constantly
upon the same side. I have scarcely met
with a case of Hemiplegia for many
years in which it had not been preceded
by this habit of sleeping.

2 It has been called Hemiplegia.
and disorganizing grade of cerebral palsy. It
appears to be an intermediate disease between
Apoplexy and ^{Epilepsy} ~~palsy~~. We see the reaction of
Epilepsy on one side, and ^{apoplexy or} the want of reaction
~~the contraction~~ of the brain on the other.

^{remote and exciting}
The crises of this form of palsy are the
same as apoplexy, and hence we find it
both ^{to} succeed, and ^{to} precede apoplexy. ^{To the V} Its
primary proximate cause is generally
seated upon the ~~side~~ opposite side of the brain
to the side that is affected. ~~It~~ ^{However} generally
it affects but one side, the opposite side of the
body often sympathizes with it. Thus ~~we~~
Ramazzini mentions a case of palsy in which
~~read of the absence of motion on one side~~
there was ~~not~~ the absence of motion ^{one} ~~on~~ ^{side}
unaccompanied with feeling, and the absence
of feeling unaccompanied with motion ~~on~~

✓ sometimes a total want of feeling
on the Affected side, so that no pain
is felt from thrusting a pin in it, &
again there ^{are} ~~are~~ ^{of} other cases ~~in~~ ^{of}
insensibility in it. Ramazzini mentions

a case in which there was a
want of ^{sensation} ~~feeling~~ on one side accompa-

nied with ~~some~~ motion; and the
absence of motion on the other side
accompanied with common sensation.

Dr Coxe informed me that he had seen
a similar case in St Thomas hospital.

The want of sensibility in a paralytic
limb is so great in some cases as to feel
warmth from cold water, and pain, only
from a piece of paper falling on it.

side. Dr. Coe ³ saw a similar case in
the other ~~side~~ ~~Dr. Coe~~ ~~saw~~ ~~a~~ ~~similar~~ ~~case~~ ~~in~~
St. Thomas's Hospital

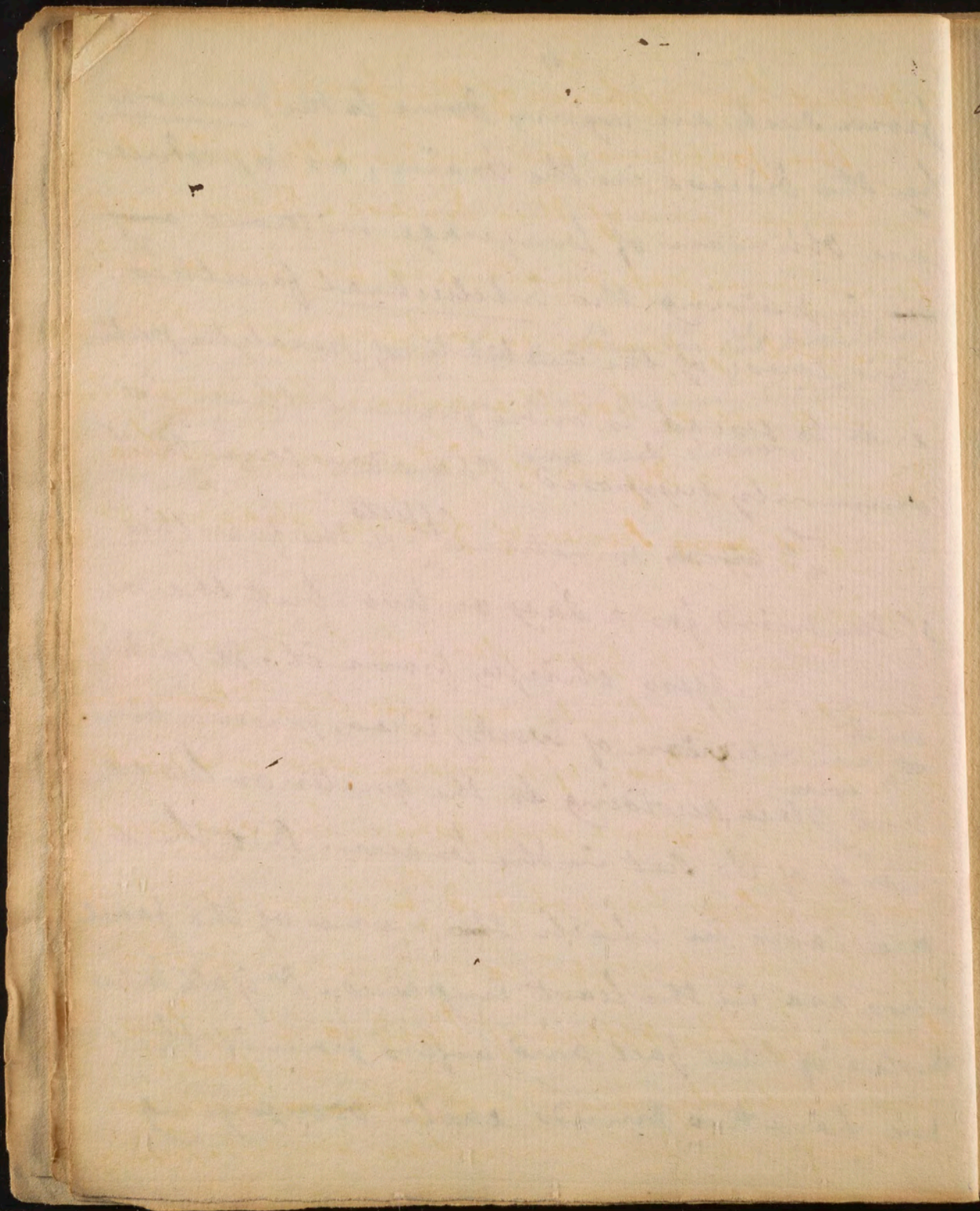
There is a great variety in its grades as
it affects the senses and faculties of the
mind. The eyes and the ears are sometimes
impaired in their functions by it. I have
met with an instance in which there
was a total absence of the sense of taste, &
another in which it existed only on
one side of the tongue. Dr. Abernethy men-
tions a case in which the sense of smell
was preternaturally ~~and~~ ~~existed~~ ^{existed}. There is

The Tongue often suffers in this
disease, ~~not~~ to such a degree as to impair
speech. This may arise from a local
cause, as well as an Affection of the
brain, but I believe it sometimes
arises

✓ tongue divided by a line in its middle,
one side of which was nearly white, &
the other side of a deep red color.

from such an injury done to the memory
 by the disease in the brain, as to produce
 an oblivion of language without ~~any~~
~~the~~ impairing the intellectual faculties.
 This cause of the inability of paralytic pati-
 -ents to speak, is more frequent than is
 commonly supposed. I have once seen the

It ~~affects~~ sometimes ^{affects} all the faculties
 of the mind for a day or two, but the me-
 -mory suffers chiefly from it. It produces
 in it ^{an} obligation of words, ideas, persons, time
 and ^{even} place according to the greater or less ex-
 -tent of its seat in the brain. But there
 are cases in which ~~the~~ none of the facul-
 -ties are in the least impaired. Dr Gall takes
 notice of this fact and infers from it that
 we have two minds each occupying



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different hemispheres of the brain.

The passions are unusually excitable in some cases of this disease. Patients are sometimes papionate, and are irritated at the sight of persons who have injured them, or who are of bad character. They weep readily upon seeing Objects of distress, or upon hearing of ~~any~~ scenes of former pleasure or pain. —

There is a great variety in the manner in which the limbs are affected. Dr Boerhaave mentions a Case of a man who was affected with this disease only when he was awake. ~~This~~ In Sleep he possessed ^{the} ~~the~~ Command of all his limbs. The tone imparted to the brain by the afflux of blood to it in sleep was probably the Cause of ^{this} ~~this~~ ~~restoration~~ ^{restoration} change in his muscular power. Several

✓ The affected limbs are generally spastic, but we sometimes see them moved ~~in~~ ~~or~~ ~~tremor~~ or twitched in an involuntary manner.

6

in the limbs generally cease in sleep, ~~the~~
~~from the same cause~~ ^{and} mad people who
take to themselves when awake, are
generally silent when asleep and both
from ~~the same cause~~ ^{the same cause} that has been
~~mentioned~~ ^{mentioned} operating with
a different degree of force upon the brain. ✓

I have seen a case of ~~paralytic~~ Hemiplegia
in which the patient could move his pa-
-ralytic Arm only when he looked at it. It
was in the late General Peter von Klenburg.
~~James DeCumenius~~ ^{formerly of Mary-}
-land informed me that he had ^{had} a pati-
-ent afflicted with this disease who could
move his paralytic Arm with ease when
he awoke in the morning, but lost his
power over it as soon as he recollected
that it had been diseased. I have seen

✓ Lastly, there are cases in which the inco-
= lidity of the limbs is partial only. When it ap=
= pears in the lower limbs, the patients move them
in walking in ~~small~~ ^{small} circles, ~~when they walk~~

✓ ~~the~~ The pulse is generally full, and some-
= times frequent. It is for the most
part more frequent upon the affected,
than the sound side.

7
a paralytic arm on one side, and a
paralytic ~~hand~~ leg on the other, ~~and I have~~
~~not with an account~~ we now & then
meet with Cases of tremors on one side
and palsy on the other, and we occasio-
nally see palsy on both sides with a perfect
state of the senses. A man died in our
hospital in the year 1807 who had been
confined to his bed four years with this
grade of Palsy. He was speechless, and had
no command of the Sphincters of the Rectum
or bladder. ~~There was~~ An involuntary
discharge of the feces & urine attends in
~~many~~ some Cases of Hemiplegia.

✓ Old people are more subject to this
disease than persons in early & middle
life. Of 100 persons who died at Portsmouth

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in New Hampshire between the 1st of Jan^y
1801 and the 1st of January 1802 twelve
of them died of palsy, eight of them were
beyond 50 years of age - ~~and~~ three of them
between forty and fifty. The 12th who but

19. It is remarkable more children
are affected with this disease than persons
~~between~~ ^{the sixth} ^{the} ^{five & twentieth}
^{thirtieth} years of age. I have ascribed
~~it~~ ^{to} the predisposition of children to
~~apoplexy~~ the Hydrocephalus internus,
a partial ~~apoplexy~~ which when fatal, termi-
nates in Apoplexy, ^{It is natural to conclude} and a less degree of
the disease ^{in a lighter form might end in palsy.} ~~than that of the disease~~

Hysteria and Hypochondriasis & Gout often
end in this disease.

One attack is often followed by successive
attacks, and persons who have recovered

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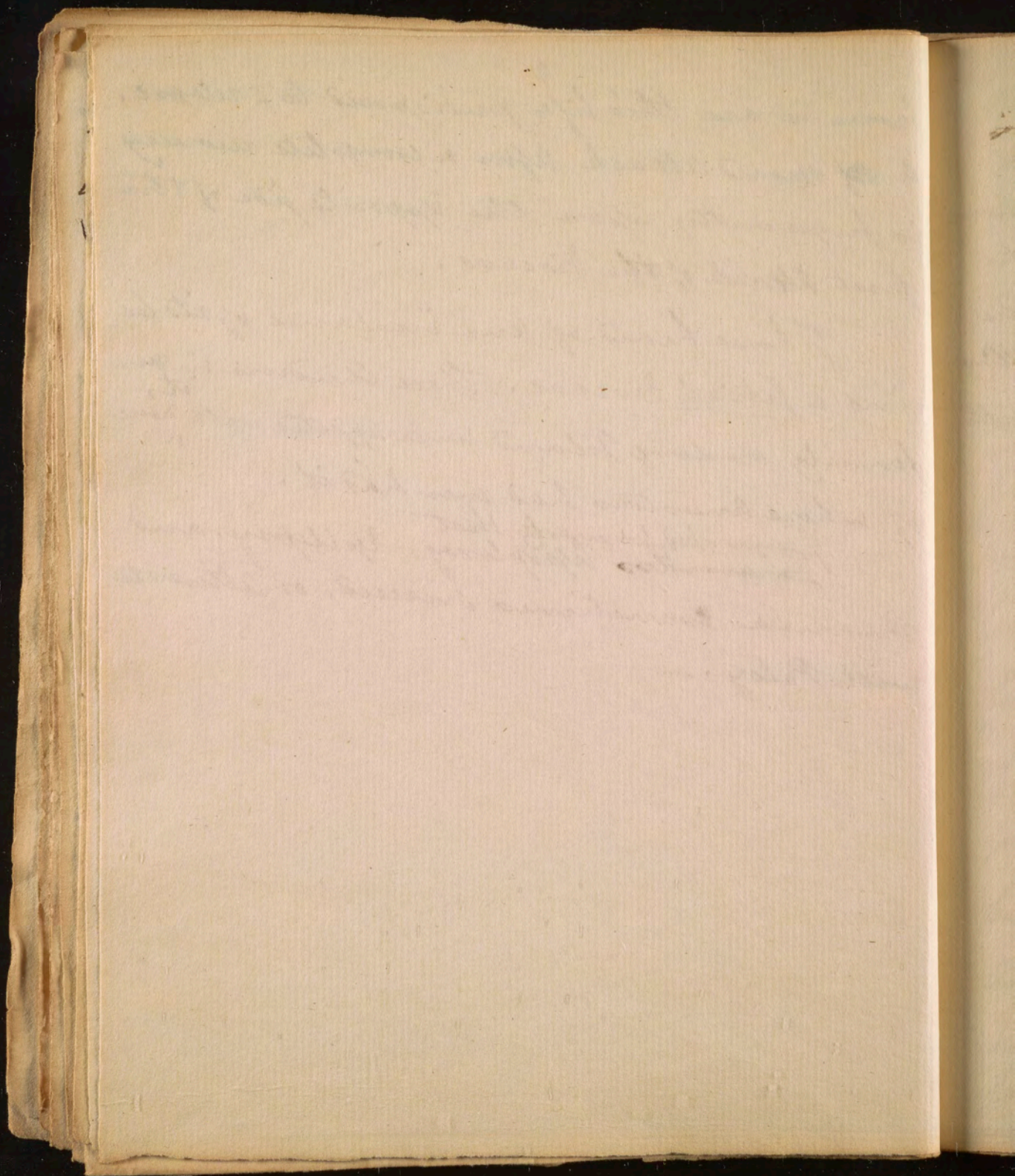
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from it are this life predisposed to a relapse.
a ~~2d~~ second Attack After a complete recovery
is frequently upon the opposite side of the
first Attack of the Disease.

I have heard of one instance of its be-
-ing a familial Disease. Three Children in ^{one} ~~it~~,
family on Long Island were affected with ^{none} ~~it~~
of whose Ancestors had ever had it.

I remarked formerly that
~~Paralysis~~ Apoplexy, Epilepsy, and
Mania sometimes succeed, or alternate
with Palsy. —



6
V and sometimes the absence of the usual
-al correctness of the operations of the
mind. I attended a gentleman in the
year 1802 who lost his power of spelling
the day before ~~the~~ he was affected with
this disease.

Are there any presomatory signs of
this disease? I answer ^{there} ~~they~~ are.
~~In addition to the~~ ^{most of} signs of an
approaching apoplexy indicate likewise
an approach of palsy, particularly
head ache, - numbness on one side - and
twitchings or
convulsions in the eye lids, ~~and~~ or lips,
In this state of the system, - small, but
frequent bleedings prevent the formation
of the disease. I say small bleedings,
~~for~~ to obviate an objection which has been
made to the use of this remedy
altogether. It has been said to bring on
palsy when the system is predisposed
to it. I believe it, but it is only when

the blood vessels are so suddenly untied
as to react with undue force, and thus
to bring on intra or extravasation of
blood or water in the brain. It may
be prevented in the manner ^{formerly} ~~of~~ ^{mentioned}
in treating of apoplexy,
-tioned, or by leeching in which the
blood is more gradually abstracted from
the seat of the impending disease.

After the disease is formed, the Remedies
should be

I Bleeding ^{gradual -} prompt & copious according
to the state of the pulse. In a depressed pulse
it should always be drawn in the Rivenian
manner. In an excited state of the
pulse, it should be ~~copious~~ ^{it} very copious.
- I have once drawn 150 ounces in about
10 days in this disease, & thus cured my

7
V from the arm of the sound side of the
body for a reason given when treating
upon Apoplexy, + and with the precau-
-tions just ~~and~~ now as well as for-
-merly mentioned in the treatment

of Apoplexy. -

W
3. Low diet. There is no danger from absti-
-nence in this disease while there exists the
stimulus from purpura upon the brain. A
Gentleman of Virginia despairing of a cure
of this disease, resolved to destroy himself by
fasting. He lived 60 days without food, and
drinks. He washed his mouth only with water.
He was kept alive during this long period only
by his disease. partial

After the reduction of the pulse =

patient. I suspect we often fail of
 curing this disease when we are called in
 its recent state, by too sparing a use of
 the lancet. It is strongly indicated by the pulse
 and frequency of the pulse. It should be drawn
 2 Purges are ~~of~~ highly proper & useful in
 the active state of the pulse in palsies which
 are occasioned by a disease in the brain.
 They are indicated after bleeding ceases to
 afford relief, which is sometimes the
 case from the blood vessels becoming accu-
 -modated to it. ^{Two} ~~from some~~ striking instances
 of their efficacy in the case of ^{persons of the frame of} ~~of~~ ^{of} ~~of~~
^{occurred} ~~in~~ our hospital in 1811. They
 returned the pulse in a few days after
 many successive bleedings had been used to
 no purpose. ~~After the reduction of the pulse,~~

✓ of seventy years of age cured in a few
 Days
 by this remedy after it affected her
 month.

Emetics

1 ~~Emetics~~ have been used with advantage, in this disease after the sedation of the patient also

5 Blisters - applied first to the limbs, then to the neck and head.

6 A leech ~~is~~ or Cannula in the neck, or a perispiral blister to the left arm.

7 Sialagoes. The Radix Pyrethri, the Pueraria brava, tobacco, and Cameroun salt may be employed for this purpose. Where they fail, recourse should be had to mercury, which ^{possesses with} ~~adds to its~~ sialagogue powers, a gently stimulating action to the whole system. I have once seen a woman

8 Lying down the sound arm ^{or leg, or both} so as to determine sensorial power into the paralytic limbs in the involuntary action

✓ a dry hand, flesh brush, or with
Cloths impregnated with Spirit, ^{brine}
^{emmenagogue oils,} ^{infused in spirits,}
Serpentine, ~~and~~ Cayenne pepper, &
volatile Spirit, Oil, and Tincture
of Cantharides. — It will be proper
to begin with the most gentle of
them. Recollect that all muscular
fibres are like the ear. They vibrate
only with certain definite impressions,
suited to their excitability.

8 in the will in Phys. This remedy is recommended by Dr Darwin. I once advised it in our hospital, but my patient ran away before I was able to see any effect from it.

As soon as the pulse is ^{completely} reduced, and signs of feeble action appear in all ^{other} parts of the System, the Remedies should be

1 Local Frictions to the ~~whole body~~ ^{affected parts} ~~particularly to the lower side of it~~ with ✓

2 The Warm Bath. The temperature of the water should be below ^{at Bath} animal heat. More persons were cured of this disease ^{at Bath} when the heat of the water was at 94° than when it was above it. Such was the possibility of the skin ^{to heat} in some cases, that the Doctor

says cold water imparted a sense of warmth to it. The vapor bath may be used instead of the ^{water} bath.

3 The Cold Bath. This may be used with

[Faint, illegible handwriting in a cursive script, likely from an 18th or 19th-century manuscript. The text is written in dark ink on aged, slightly discolored paper. The handwriting is dense and fills most of the page, with some lines appearing more prominent than others. The script is characteristic of the period, possibly a form of Secretary Hand or a similar cursive style.]

advantage after the warm bath has been employed to no purpose. The water should be applied first to the head either by the shower bath, or the affusion of cold water from buckets. —

4 Electricity. Siemmerbach tells us a flash of lightning once cured a palsy of right & thirty years standing. The shocks to be useful, should be gentle and often repeated. Great care should be taken not to use this remedy until we are sure the pulse & system have been reduced to that state in which stimulations are safe and proper.

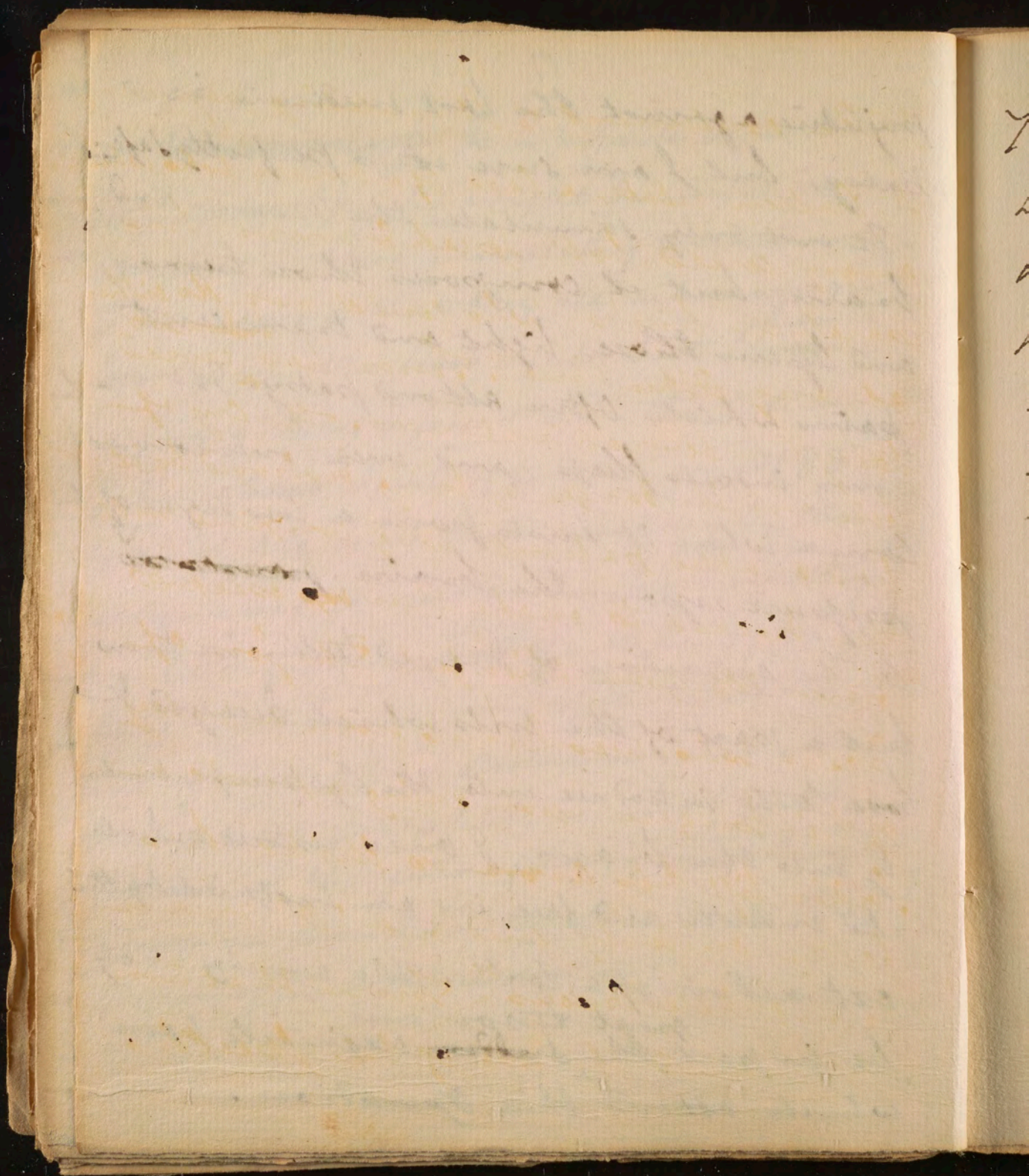
5 Certain stimulating medicines which are supposed to act upon the nerves & brain. These should be garlic, oil of amber, cloves, cubeb, and Opium. I know there is a

V ~~that~~ It is possible Wine and
Other cordial Drinks might be useful in
addition to those stimulating medicines.
I am aware that they all act more or
less upon the blood vessels, but ^{this} ~~their~~
efficacy may depend upon this action.
I have ~~heard~~ heard of a woman of 83
years of age being cured of a palsy by the
excitement induced in her blood vessels by
an intermittent, ^{also} ~~and~~ of a man of 73
being cured by the fever of the small pox,
and of a citizen of Boston in whom the
disease was completely removed by an
attack of the yellow fever, ^{all which you} ~~the action~~
~~existed in them~~ know affect increase the
Action of the Arterial System.

prejudice against the last medicine in
palsy, but I am sure it is perfectly safe.

- It not only stimulates the Nerves and
brain, but it composes those tremors,
and lessens those light and transient
pains which often attend palsy. It more-
over induces sleep, and even overcomes
Coma when it exists from a low degree of
pressure upon the brain. ~~It restores~~

6 The extractions of decayed teeth. We know
but a part of the evils which decayed &
loose teeth introduce into the system particularly
- by into the brain. I once restored a disor-
- dered mouth and face in an instant by the
extraction of a tooth. The remedy may
be in part, the ^{great terror and} ~~exquisite~~ exquisite pain
which attend this operation.



7 The excitement of stimulating passions.

Dr. Cullen relates a case of a man who when
 angry could both speak & move his
 paralyzed limbs, who could not do either
 at any other time. Sensor has ^{likewise} cured
 Palsy in several instances. The cry of
 fire and the danger of being destroyed by it,
 has enabled patients long confined with
 this disease to make their ~~way~~ escape
 from it upon their feet. The son of
 Cressus who was dumb from a palsy
 of his tongue upon seeing a Persian
 soldier lift his arrow to strike his
 father suddenly cried out "O! man
 do not kill Cressus". From that time
 he recovered the use of his speech.

The first of these is the
 fact that the whole of the
 country is now a vast
 plain, and the only
 hills are the low hills
 of the coast. The
 hills of the coast are
 the only hills of the
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 hills of the coast are the
 only hills of the country.

An inability to speak sometimes continues after the disease is removed from the limbs. Where it arises from ^{the remedies should be} paralysis, ^{there is an} ~~it~~ allowing down the throat. ~~but~~ ^{it} ~~is~~ ^{not} ~~to~~ ^{be} ~~remedied~~

Account ~~of~~ in the German Ephemerides of a man ~~was~~ being cured by this remedy.

2 Stimulating Substances held in the mouth.

3 Terror. The son of Croesus who was dumb from a palsy of his tongue, upon his seeing a Persian Soldier lift his arm to strike his father cried out "O! man do not kill my father". From that time he recovered the use of his speech.

When the inability to speak arises from the Obivium of language, the same mode should be employed to revive that knowledge, that we employ in imparting

[Faint, illegible handwriting in cursive script, likely a historical document or letter.]

it to Children. I ²⁰ once attended a gentleman
in this city in whom the Disease I had
reason to believe originated from this
Cause. I began my efforts to restore his
Speech by teaching him the Alphabet.

It was pleasant to observe how much
he was gratified by finding himself able
~~to~~ to pronounce most of its letters. Un-
happily before I had succeeded in this
new enterprise, a fresh stroke of palsy
~~to~~ matched my patient & pupil from
me, and he died a few days afterwards.

The Prophylaxis of this Disease should be
the same as of apoplexy. In addition to the
means for that purpose formerly mentioned,
patients predisposed to palsy should avoid sleeping
constantly upon the same side. I have often
found this to be a remote or exciting

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Cause of this disease. They should be advised likewise to avoid sitting constantly with the same side exposed to the ^{heat} action of a fire, and to avoid masticating constantly on the same side of the jaws.

Ut careful attention to all the means of preventing this disease will be highly necessary when we recollect that when it once gains a single ^{premonitory} symptom in any part of the body, whether in the eye lids, mouth, tongue or limbs, it ~~retreats~~ ^{seldom} retreats, ~~until it has~~ ^{until it has} if that symptom be not met by a preventing remedy, until it has produced a complete palsy. In this opinion and advice I am supported by the authority of the venerable & excellent Dr Heberden.

✓ the Medulla Spinalis, and of the nerves
which ^{issue} from it, as well as of those that
issue from the brain, in their course thro'
the body, and ~~remote~~ sometimes remote
from their origin.

Palsy originating from a disease in the
Medulla Spinalis has been called Paraplegia.
It is attended with ^{total and} immobility, ^{with} or difficulty
in moving the lower extremities, sometimes
with an involuntary discharge or suppression
of the feces and Urine. This form of disease
~~has been called Paraplegia~~ is very
common in the East Indies where it is
induced by a current of cool and damp
Air which blows about sunrise, &

I have thus described that form of Palsy which is derived from causes stated in the brain, and mentioned the Remedies for it, but this Disease sometimes exists independantly of ^{brain from an affection of} the ~~perforation upon the~~ ^{which} ~~in different parts of the body. This~~ ^{and often in several} ~~and medulla spinalis is induced~~

^{It is induced by several causes}
 1. Palsy in the Nerves after they issue from the brain, by the impure of ~~the~~ blood in contiguous vessels blood vessels.

2 The impure of tumors ~~and~~ whether of blood or bone upon the nerves.

3 The lesion or Contusion of ~~the~~ nerves.

4 The action of the Vapor or fumes of lead upon the nerves. This is a frequent and fruitful source of this form of palsy. ~~Some~~ persons who ~~are~~ Painters suffer very much from it, and few persons who

= to which the inhabitants expose them-
selves in that hot country. It is known
by the name of Bereberi - which signifies
sheep, and is a dish which the people eat.

work in lead escape it. Even the handling
~~the types~~ printer types a little heated, brought
 on a ~~temporary~~ paralytic numbness
 upon the fingers of Dr Franklin.

~~5 Cold & Damp air, ^{or a current of wind,} acting upon the limbs
 or night.~~
 After a warm day there is a form of
 this disease known in the East Indies by
 the name of Bereberi which is induced by
 the cool winds which blow about sun
 rise to which the inhabitants expose
 themselves in that hot country. It affects
 the lower limbs chiefly, ~~and produces~~
~~tottering walk.~~ ^{which} The name signifies sheep
 is derived from persons tottering in their
 walk like those animals.]

^{an acute and}
 5, Protracted Rheumatism sometimes
 brings

Indig by bringing the body up to the neck for a day
or two in a bath of hot sand. return to p. 22 ©
~~It depends absolutely upon, or by metastasis =~~

= ~~is to the liver.~~

V Disease to the extremities.

24
on this disease both in the upper, and
lower limbs. ^{6 a translation of some other} ~~The Colic and Dysentery. These act~~
~~by sympathy with the limbs.~~
The undue exercise of any one of the
limbs. I have seen a case of it in a Ser-
-vicer brought on by the constant exertion
of his hand and fingers in writing.

~~When the causes that have been mentioned~~
~~act upon the vertebrae and lumbar Vertebrae~~
~~all the parts below them become paralytic.~~
~~This form of palsy has been called Para-~~
~~-plegia.~~

It may seem a matter of surprise
that this disease, considering its causes &
its seat should not be attended with any
pain. You will at once recollect the reason
of this by calling to mind a remark made
in our pathology, that ^{by} the gradual ap-
-plication

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of stimuli to these nerves, they are deprived ~~of~~ their power of emitting the sensation of pain is spared or destroyed. I illustrate this by the very different degrees of pain which are produced by a blister excited by boiling water, and Spanish flies.

Before we proceed to mention the remedies for palsy which is seated in the brain, it will be necessary to the ~~brain~~ nerves, ~~as to question~~ ~~very~~ ~~much~~ take notice of the signs which distinguish it from a palsy originating in the brain. This is of great importance. much wit has arisen from the neglect of it. I shall briefly enumerate those signs.

1 Palsy in the nerves is never preceded by any of the premonitory symptoms which

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ishes in an attack of palsy from a disease in the brain.

2 It is never attended with any disorder in the senses that are seated in the head, nor of with ^{any} defect in the exercises of the intellectual faculties.

3 It can often be traced to lesions, contusions or tumors, in those parts where the disease originates.

4 Some pain at times at or about those

parts, when it comes on suddenly.

5 ^{the} a natural, and sometimes a febrile pulse.

6 great Uniformity in ^{its} symptoms for a great length of time. Nearly all the same signs distinguish it from a palsy of the ^{from} disease in the medulla spinalis. The Remedies for this form of

Palsy should be.

I Internal and

II External. —

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V It seldom fails to relieve the palsy ^{from}
~~from~~ pregnancy which generally affects
the lower limbs. ~~It also~~ It cures
the palsy from Rheumatism when
it exists in a suffocated state.

44

1 The internal remedies should be

1 Bleeding in all cases where the pulse is active, or where it is not, provided it can be traced to lesions, contusions or recent tumors. It should be general and local according to circumstances. ✓

2 purges, and 3 low diet. These should follow the use of bleeding when required. They serve to prepare the system for the

3 Stimulants. These should be.

1 Cordial, but not nourishing diet & drinks.

2 ~~Frictions on the parts affected, and on the corresponding limbs.~~

2 cordial medicines, particularly garlic, oil of amber, volatile tincture of ginseng, infusion of horehound, in wine, and the ~~flavour~~ whole mix.

= tart lead a little buried in Symp or volatile. —

The Berberi

~~It is believed it is said in the East
Indies where it has gotten the name~~

✓ The Berberi is relieved in the East
Indies by burying the body up to the neck
in a bath of hot sand.

Where pain attends, Opium may be given with Advantage.

†† The external Stimulants should be the same as were mentioned for palsy, originating from a disease in the head, ~~after~~ and which I said were to be applied only after the reduction of the System.

~~The Paraplegia~~ a Jaucotic applied to the ~~lumbar~~ vertebrae has been useful.

✓ In paralysis of the Arms I have seen great benefit from suspending weights to them, and increasing those weights in proportion ^{to the increase of} the strength of the Arms.

~~increased~~
The Signs of a favourable issue of Palsy from all its causes are
1 Pain, Swelling and itching in the part affected.

[Faint, illegible handwriting in cursive script, likely bleed-through from the reverse side of the page.]

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2 The greater the sensibility of the affected limbs, the less the danger.

3 Palsy from fevers, especially when they are epidemic generally yields to medicine.

4 It is more easily cured in children than in adults.

5 It is attended with but little danger when it arises from cold.

6 It is less difficult to cure in the lower, than the upper limbs.

7 After the loss of speech, the return of voice is favourable. It often precedes the restoration of speech.

8 The less the senses seated in the brain, and the less the faculties of the mind are affected the better less the danger.

9 Pain after its total or long absence.

[Faint, illegible handwriting in cursive script, likely a letter or journal entry. The text is written in dark ink on aged, slightly discolored paper. There are several dark spots and stains visible on the page, particularly in the center and lower right areas.]

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The signs of an Unfavourable issue of the Disease are

1 An impaired state of the senses in the brain, and of the faculties of the mind.

2 A sweating of the affected parts.

3 It is always alarming when it arises from repelled eruptions.

4 When Paraplegia arises from a Disease in the Spine, it is said to be worse when but one of the Vertebrae is affected, than when the Disease is seated in two or three of them.

I have now mentioned ^{those} ~~the~~ common forms of palsy which affect the head, ^{and} limbs, ^{also} ~~and~~ the limbs only, independantly of the ^{head and spine} ~~limbs~~. But palsy is not confined to the head and limbs exclusively. It affects the Oesophagus producing difficulty in

[Faint, illegible handwriting, likely bleed-through from the reverse side of the page.]

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Swallowing, also the stomach, the bowels, the liver and the bladder particularly its sphincter. Its causes are the same as ~~from~~ palsy ^{spine and the} ~~from~~ which affects the nerves. ^{In the} The last stage of incurable Dyspepsia, the stomach is generally in a paralytic state. The ~~gion~~ is nothing but a palsy of the liver. Colic and Dysentery sometimes have a palsy in the bowels which discovers itself in Obstinate Costiveness, or in what is called dysentery. A suppression of urine, and an involuntary discharge of it, are often the effects of a palsy in the vesicular coat ~~of~~ or the sphincter of the bladder. The causes of palsy in all these internal parts of the body are in part the same as of the ~~low~~ limbs. Undue stimulus, lesion

V But when they come on suddenly, and
in this first stage I have no doubt
^{bleeding}
~~depletion~~ would be useful both general
& from the back. afterwards - mucus
and a mild and spare diet. After the
liberal use of these remedies =

~~#~~ ^{Dec. 32}
~~and Corruption~~ ~~and~~ The Vapor of lead
is its principal cause when it affects the
bowels. We prove this by its ^{being} prevented by
an oily diet in the persons who work in
lead. The Remedies for it ~~are a laxative diet~~ ^{in these persons of}

palsy are generally Stimulants. ~~but~~ ^{Impur} ~~Impur~~
laxient food such as Runket whey, Arrow root
oatmeal gruel and such light articles of Ali-
ment would be proper in ~~the~~ ^{the paralytic state of the stomach} ~~time to~~
~~of bowels.~~ ^{their} They would give ~~the~~ muscular fibres ~~of the stomach~~
recupitate from long rest. We see ~~similar~~ ^{recovery} in
similar cases from the same means, that is
= ~~doing nothing~~ to Frictions should be used to
the whole body and the warm & cold bath.
should accompany or follow them. These
remedies are founded upon the intimate sym-
-metry between the skin and the whole ali-
-mentary Canal,

so that by exciting one we excite the other.
 The ~~same~~ When Stimulants are employed
 they should be as dissimilar as possible
 from the Stimulants that have induced the
 disease.

The Remedy for palsy in the liver, and
 bladder have been mentioned in treating of
 of the diseases of those organs.

There remains to ^{be} mentioned but
 one more form of palsy, and that is the
 palsy of old age induced by ~~the~~ worn out
 or exhausted ~~the~~ excitability. In this case
 the stimulus of life excite neither motion
 nor sensation. I need not add, that palsy
 from this cause is incurable. It is a rare
 disease. Few old people die with it. Some
 feeble disease generally cuts the ^{last} thread of
 life, before this disease has time to fix itself

1840

[Faint, mostly illegible handwriting in cursive script, likely a ledger or account book entry. The text is written in dark ink on aged, slightly discolored paper. Some words are difficult to decipher but appear to include 'received', 'paid', and 'balance'. There are several lines of text, some with small numbers or dates interspersed.]

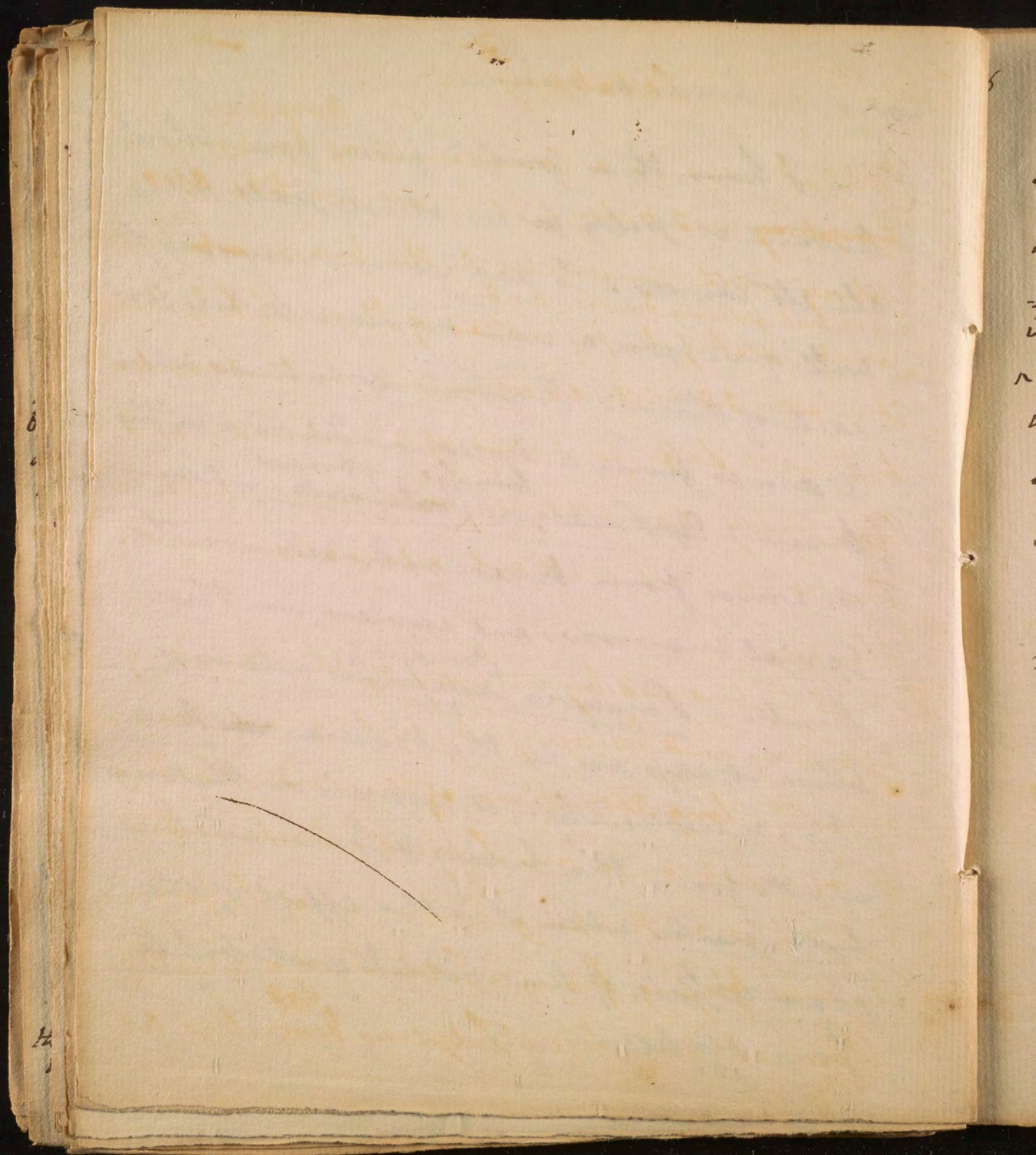
100

100

100

upon the brain or nerves. —

I have thus Genlly given you a short
Account of palsy ~~in~~ in all its seats, & of
all its causes. To aid your memories I
will give you a new nomenclature for
each of them. Paralysis Cerebralis when
it arises from a disease or disorder in the
brain — Paralysis ^{Spinalis} ~~Cerebralis~~ ^{externus}, when
it arises from disease or disorder in the
Spinal marrow, and appears in the
limbs — Paralysis ^{Spinalis} ~~Cerebralis~~ ^{internus}
When it appears in the Viscera, ~~and~~ Para-
lysis nervosa when it appears in the Nerves
remote from the brain & spine, and Para-
lysis Senilis when it is the effect of the
cramped state of sensibility & irritability
from old age.

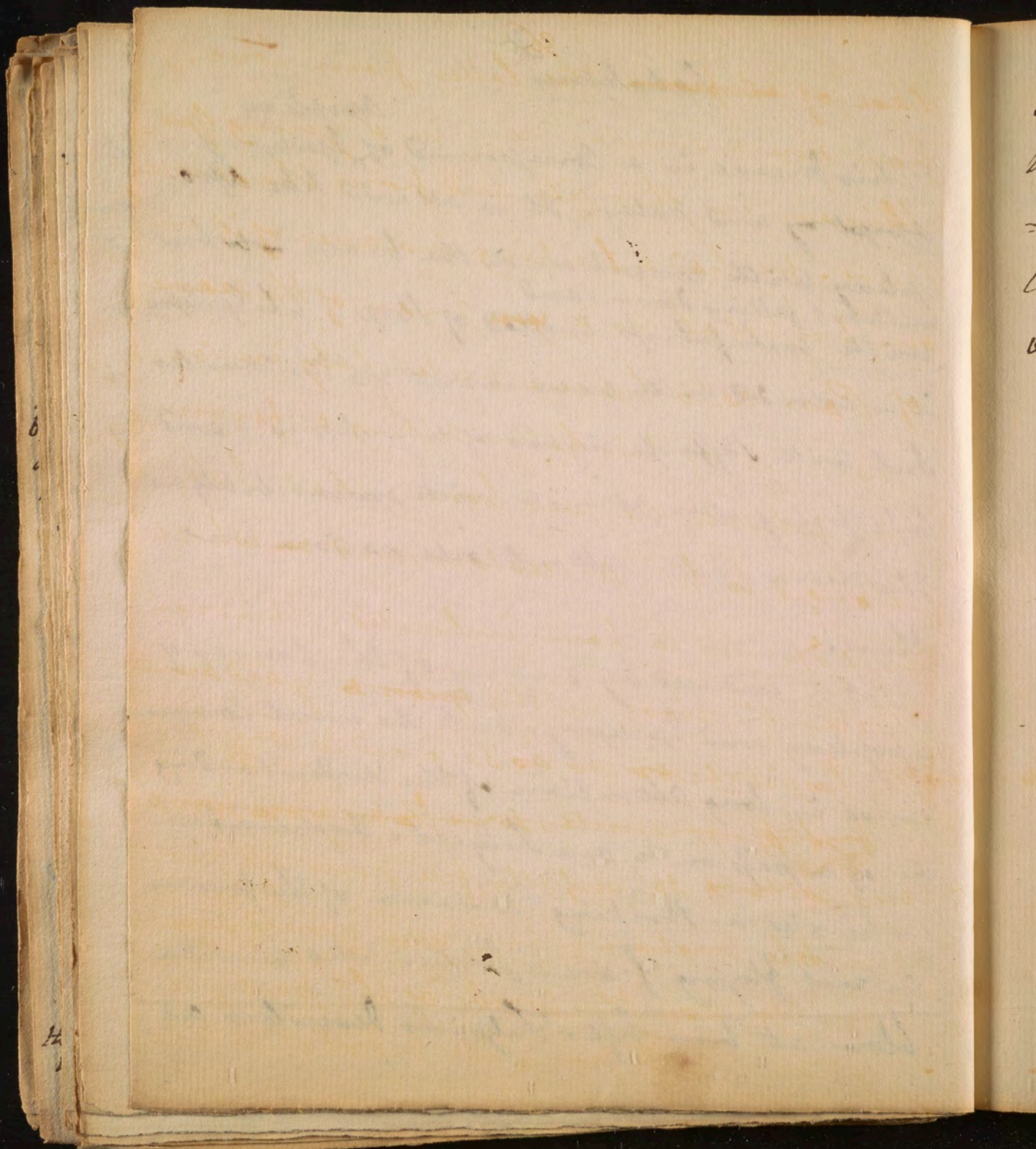


35
Catalepsy

Apoplexy

This disease is a Compound of Epilepsy, Apoplexy and palsy. It is attended like Apo-
plexy with Congestion in the brain ~~to~~ but
without falling down, and
with wakefulness, instead of Sleep - like Epilepsy,
it is attended with excitement in the muscles,
but with Stiffness instead of convulsions - and
like palsy it is attended with insensibility in
the nerves, but without relaxation in
them.

It is induced by many of the Causes of
apoplexy and Epilepsy, but its most common
cause is long Attention of the Understanding
or of a passion to one Subject. Archimedes
exhibited a striking instance of the former
in not flying from a soldier who aimed a
blow at his life. Sulpicius describes a



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Case of ~~it from~~ the latter from Coue. I
have seen a similar case in a young Gen-
-tlemen in this city and from the same
Cause. We had a striking instance of it in
our hospital in a young man of the name
of Parr who became melancholy in Con-
-sequence of his father telling a faron
on which he was born, that had
belonged to his ancestors, and on which
he expected to have inherited. This man
frequently stood in the ~~green~~ yard around
the hospital ~~as so~~ so fixed to one spot,

~~so stiff, so mute, so motionless~~
and ~~with~~ so perfectly free from all per-
-ceptible motion, that you would supposed
him, to use the words of the poet, a
"Statue, stepped from its pedestal to take

[Faint, illegible handwriting, likely bleed-through from the reverse side of the page.]

6

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the air." He was ~~like~~ insensible when
 thus exposed to heat & cold. ^{By} ~~From~~ the latter
 he once suffered so much as ~~to~~ to have
 his face frost bitten without moving
 his body, or ^{showing any sign of pain.} ~~uttering a complaint.~~
 You will find a singular case of this
 disease related by Dr. Mead.

The Remedies for it should be

1 Bleeding, purges and low diet, and afterwards
 2 Stimulants such as have been recommended for palsy. also

3 The excitement and division of the
 understanding when it is derived ^{from} ~~by~~
 too much Attention to one Subject, and

4 The gratification or diversion of the
 passion which has produced it.

1840
The first of the year
was a very cold one
and the snow lay
on the ground for
several days.
The weather was
very disagreeable
and the people
were much
convinced that
the winter was
very severe.
The snow lay
on the ground
for several days
and the weather
was very cold.
The people were
much convinced
that the winter
was very severe.
The snow lay
on the ground
for several days
and the weather
was very cold.
The people were
much convinced
that the winter
was very severe.

It was suspended in the Infirmary of St³⁸ Martin
for one month ^{in a woman} by placing her infant
before her eyes. ~~Her~~ ~~disorder~~ Her passion
was diverted only in this case. The young
man mentioned by Sulpicius was roused
from his torpor by bringing the lady whom
he loved into his presence. The same ex-
periment was tried, but without effect
in the case of any patient in this city.

